# WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Tuesday, November 07, 2006

| Hide? | Set Name | Query | Hit Count |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR* | |
| ☐ | L8 | L7 and ((Bucala or Chesney).in.) | 17 |
| ☐ | L7 | (MIF or (macrophage adj migration adj inhibitory adj factor)).clm. | 159 |
| ☐ | L6 | L1 and ((Bucala or Chesney).in.) | 39 |
| ☐ | L5 | L4 and @py<1995 | 2 |
| ☐ | L4 | L2 same (pharmaceutical or carrier) | 141 |
| ☐ | L3 | L2 and (pharmaceutical or carrier) | 462 |
| ☐ | L2 | L1 same antibody | 520 |
| ☐ | L1 | MIF or (macrophage adj migration adj inhibitory adj factor) | 2963 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Set     Items   Description
S1        158   MIF (W) ANTIBODY
S2         92   RD  (unique items)
S3          2   S2 AND PHARMACEUTICAL
S4         12   S2 NOT PY>1995
S5         12   S4 NOT PY>1994
S6       6823   MIF OR (MACROPHAGE (W) MIGRATION (W) INHIBITORY (W) FACTOR)
S7        167   S6 (W) ANTIBODY
S8          4   S7 AND (PHARMACEUTICAL OR CARRIER)
S9          4   RD  (unique items)
S10         0   S7 AND (AU=(BUCALA OR CHESNEY))
?
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T S5/FULL/ALL

**5/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)**
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0009397618 BIOSIS NO.: 199497418903
**Screening for antibody to Chlamydia pneumoniae by the complement fixation test**
AUTHOR: Fonseca Kevin (Reprint); Kluchka Catherine; Anand Chandar M
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Provincial Lab. Public Health for Southern Alberta, 3030 Hospital Drive, NW, PO Box 2490, Calgary, Alberta T2P 2M7, Canada**Canada
JOURNAL: Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease 18 (4): p229-233 1994 1994
ISSN: 0732-8893
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We performed a retrospective survey for antibody to Chlamydia pneumoniae, by the microimmunofluorescence (MIF) test, on 120 sera that were previously determined to be positive for antibody to ornithosis antigen by the complement fixation (CF) test. The panel of sera comprised 40 paired acute and convalescent sera, and 40 single samples, from 80 patients. Of these patients, 60% were considered to be serologically positive for C. pneumoniae, based on the antibody titers of IgG, IgM, or both. There was no association between the CF titer to ornithosis antigen and the respective IgG or IgM MIF antibody titers. We propose that, in those laboratories routinely using the CF test, sera found to be positive for ornithosis antigen should be further tested by the MIF in order to clarify, both from an epidemiologic and clinical perspective, whether these patients are also serologically positive for C. pneumoniae.

DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Immune System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Infection; Metabolism
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Chlamydiaceae--Chlamydiales, Rickettsias and Chlamydias, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms; Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: Chlamydia pneumoniae (Chlamydiaceae); human (Hominidae)
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ANTIBODY TITER; IMMUNOGLOBULIN G; IMMUNOGLOBULIN M ; IMMUNOLOGIC METHOD; MICROIMMUNOFLUORESCENCE
CONCEPT CODES:
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10068 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
13004 Metabolism - Carbohydrates
13012 Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
34502 Immunology - General and methods
34504 Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal
36001 Medical and clinical microbiology - General and methods
36002 Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
07121 Chlamydiaceae
86215 Hominidae

**5/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)**
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0008982471 BIOSIS NO.: 199497003756

**MIF is a pituitary-derived cytokine that potentiates lethal endotoxaemia**

AUTHOR: Bernhagen J; Calandra T; Mitchell R A; Martin S B; Tracey K J; Voelter W; Manogue K R; Cerami A; Bucala R (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Picower Inst. Med. Res., 350 Community Dr., Manhasset, NY 11030, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Nature (London) 365 (6448): p756-759 1993 1993
ISSN: 0028-0836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Cytokines are critical in the often fatal cascade of events that cause septic shock. One regulatory system that is likely to be important in controlling inflammatory responses is the neuroendocrine axis. The pituitary, for example, is ideally situated to integrate central and peripheral stimuli, and initiates the increase in systemic glucocorticoids that accompanies host stress responses. To assess further the contribution of the pituitary to systemic inflammatory processes, we examined the secretory profile of cultured pituitary cells and whole pituitaries in vivo after stimulation with bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Here we identify macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) as a major secreted protein released by anterior pituitary cells in response to LPS stimulation. Serum analysis of control, hypophysectomized and T-cell-deficient (nude) mice suggests that pituitary-derived MIF contributes to circulating MIF present in the post-acute phase of endotoxaemia. Recombinant murine MIF greatly enhances lethality when co-injected with LPS and anti-MIF antibody confers full protection against lethal endotoxaemia. We conclude that MIF plays a central role in the toxic response to endotoxaemia and possibly septic shock.

DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Blood and Lymphatics--Transport and Circulation; Cell Biology; Endocrine System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Immune System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Infection; Physiology; Toxicology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: mouse (Muridae)
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates ; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: BACTERIAL LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE; ENDOTOXEMIA; MACROPHAGE MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR; SEPTIC SHOCK
CONCEPT CODES:
02506 Cytology - Animal
10066 Biochemistry studies - Lipids
10068 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
12100 Movement
15004 Blood - Blood cell studies
15006 Blood - Blood, lymphatic and reticuloendothelial pathologies
15008 Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system
17014 Endocrine - Pituitary
22501 Toxicology - General and methods
31000 Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria
34504 Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal
36002 Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86375 Muridae

**5/9/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)**
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0008905382 BIOSIS NO.: 199396069798
**A seroepidemiologic study of Chlamydia pneumoniae in Rhode Island: Evidence of serologic cross-reactivity**
AUTHOR: Kern David G (Reprint); Neill Marguertie A; Schachter Julius
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Memorial Hosp., Providence, RI 01860, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Chest 104 (1): p208-213 1993
ISSN: 0012-3692
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objective: Although Chlamydia pneumoniae is considered a common cause of pneumonia worldwide, the evidence is mainly serologic. Therefore, we examined whether the currently used chlamydial microimmunofluorescence (MIF) antibody test is specific for C. pneumoniae infection. Design and setting: Secondary analysis of data from a cohort study of sarcoidosis among the graduates of ten consecutive apprenticeship classes of fire-fighters and police officers. Participants: One hundred forty-seven young adult men. Measurements: Immunoglobulin G and M antibodies to C. pneumoniae, 15 serovars of C. trachomatis, and 2 strains of C. psittaci as measured by MIF. Results: Evidence of previous C. pneumoniae and C. trachomatis infection (IgG gtoreq 1:16 yet lt 1:512) was present in 108 (73 percent) and 59 (40 percent) subjects, respectively. Serologic evidence of recent C. pneumoniae and C. trachomatis infection (IgM gtoreq 1:16 or IgG gtoreq 1:512) was present in 19 (13 percent) and 14 (10 percent) subjects, respectively. Chlamydia pneumoniae and C. trachomatis IgM titers were highly correlated (r=0.80; 95 percent CI, 0.73 to 0.85) while C. pneumoniae and C. trachomatis IgG titers were fairly correlated (r = 0.44; 95 percent CI, 0. 30 to 0.56). Conclusions: The C. pneumoniae seroprevalence of 86 percent is the highest yet reported. The correlations between C. pneumoniae and C. trachomatis antibody titers suggest that chlamydial MIF may be less specific than is generally appreciated. Moreover, the observed 13 percent seroprevalence of recent C. pneumoniae infection in a healthy working population challenges the serologically based belief that this agent accounts for 6 to 10 percent of community-acquired pneumonia. A more objective, more specific test is needed in the serodiagnosis of C. pneumoniae infection.

DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Clinical Endocrinology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Epidemiology--Population Studies; Immune System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Infection; Metabolism; Pulmonary Medicine--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Serology--Allied Medical Sciences
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Bunyaviridae--Negative Sense ssRNA Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Chlamydiaceae--Chlamydiales, Rickettsias and Chlamydias , Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms; Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Viruses--Microorganisms
ORGANISMS: Hantaan virus (Bunyaviridae); Chlamydiaceae (Chlamydiaceae); human (Hominidae); arbovirus (Viruses)
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Negative Sense Single-Stranded RNA Viruses; Bacteria; Eubacteria; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates; Microorganisms; Viruses
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: SEASONAL VARIATION; STATISTICS

CONCEPT CODES:
05500 Social biology and human ecology
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10068 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
12504 Pathology - Diagnostic
13004 Metabolism - Carbohydrates
13012 Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
15002 Blood - Blood and lymph studies
16001 Respiratory system - General and methods
16006 Respiratory system - Pathology
34504 Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
36002 Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology
36504 Medical and clinical microbiology - Serodiagnosis
37010 Public health - Public health administration and statistics
37052 Public health: epidemiology - Communicable diseases
37400 Public health: microbiology - Public health microbiology
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
03506 Bunyaviridae
07121 Chlamydiaceae
86215 Hominidae
03000 Viruses

**5/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)**
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0008859955 BIOSIS NO.: 199396024371
**The major binding protein of the interferon antagonist sarcolectin in human placenta is a macrophage migration inhibitory factor**
AUTHOR: Zeng Fu-Yue; Weiser Weishui Y; Kratzin Hartmut; Stahl Bernd; Karas Michael; Gabius Hans-Joachim (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Institut Pharmazeutische Chemie, Abt. Glykobiochemie Angewandte Tumorlektinologie, Philipps-Universitaet, Marbacher Weg 6, D-35037 Marburg, Germany**Germany
JOURNAL: Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics 303 (1): p74-80 1993
ISSN: 0003-9861
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The interferon antagonist and growth promotor sarcolectin has affinity for negatively charged carbohydrates. Isolation of cellular binding proteins will be a step to elucidate its physiological significance. Thus, resin-immobilized sarcolectin was employed as affinity ligand for chromatographic fractionation of extract from human placenta. Elution with 0.1 m NH-4OH or with 0.1 M N-acetylneuraminic acid and 1 M NaCl resulted primarily in purification of a protein of molecular mass of about 12 kDa according to gel electrophoretic analysis under denaturing conditions in the presence or absence of reductive agent and 12,470 Da by laser desorption mass spectrometry. The native molecular mass, assessed by gel filtration, is approximately 28 kDa. No evidence for detectable post-translational modification by glycosylation was provided by treatment with N-glycosidase F or sialidase and subsequent electrophoretic analysis. The N-terminal sequence of the major sarcolectin-binding protein is identical to that deduced from the cDNA sequence of a human macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF), starting from its third amino acid, over the determined stretch of 22 amino acids. Comparison of the calculated molecular mass of 12,221 of

this factor the experimental determined value of 12,470 excludes any extensive modification of the protein. The sarcolectin binding protein reduces macrophage migration at a concentration of 100 ng/ml in MIF assays. Recombinant migration inhibitory factor and purified sarcolectin-binding protein reacted equally well with anti-MIF antibody in immunoblot analysis and in assays to block binding to sarcolectin. Binding of biotinylated sarcolectin, too, is nearly identical for the two protein preparations. It is optimal in the range pH 7-9 and is markeldy impaired optimal in the range pH 7-9 and is markedly impaired by increasing ionic strength. Chemical modification with group-specific reagents revealed that the integrity of carboxyl groups of the sarcolectin-binding protein and of lysine/arginine groups of sarcolectin are primarily important to maintain binding capacity. In addition to contribute to the understanding of the functional significance of sarcolectin this result provides a convenient procedure to purify a lymphokine.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 87940-72-5: SARCOLECTIN
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Development; Endocrine System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Metabolism; Reproductive System--Reproduction
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: Hominidae (Hominidae)
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: SARCOLECTIN
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: APPARENT COMPENSATORY BEHAVIOR; CUMULATIVE ANGULAR DISORDER; G-ACTIN HINGES; G-ACTIN SWITCHES; LATERAL SLIPPING; NONCONSTANT ROTATIONAL OFFSETS; POLYMERIZATION
CONCEPT CODES:
02508 Cytology - Human
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10068 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
10506 Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules
12100 Movement
13012 Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
15004 Blood - Blood cell studies
15008 Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system
16504 Reproductive system - Physiology and biochemistry
17002 Endocrine - General
25502 Development and Embryology - General and descriptive
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

**5/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)**
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0003988992 BIOSIS NO.: 198376080427
**ROLE OF LYMPHOKINES IN REGULATION OF MACROPHAGE DIFFERENTIATION**
AUTHOR: ONOZAKI K (Reprint); AKAGAWA K S; HAGA S; MIURA K; HASHIMOTO T; TOKUNAGA T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP MICROBIOL, INSTITUTE BASIC MED SCIENCES, UNIV TSUKUBA, IBARAKI, 305, JPN**JAPAN
JOURNAL: Cellular Immunology 76 (1): p129-136 1983
ISSN: 0008-8749
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The regulatory mechanism of guinea pig lymphokines was investigated in regard to differentiation of myeloid cells to macrophages. The M-cell line, established from a myeloid leukemia of an SL-strain mouse, was induced to differentiate in vitro into mature macrophages possessing Fc receptors and the ability to phagocytize latex particles by treatment with crude lymphokines. Both concanavalin A- and antigen-induced lymphokines showed the differentiation-inducing factor (D factor) activity. Macrophage migration inhibitory factor/macrophage activation factor (MIF/MAF) purified by an immunoadsorbent column with anti-MIF antibody had no such an activity. The D-factor activity was detected in the lymphokine preparation that was not retained on the immunoadsorbent column. Colony-stimulating factor (CSF) was adsored to the immunoadsorbent column, and could be recovered in the purified MIF/MAF preparation. Evidently, the molecular entity of D factor is distinct from MIF/MAF and CSF. A culture supernatant of guinea pig peritoneal macrophages activated with MIF/MAF (CSF) exhibited strong D-factor activity. The supernatant possessed rather reduced CSF activity as compared to that of the original MIF/MAF (CSF) preparation. Thus, MIF/MAF may play an important role in macrophage differentiation by regulating the productoin of D factor or CSF from macrophages.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 62683-29-8: COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR; 11028-71-0: CONCANAVALIN A
DESCRIPTORS: GUINEA-PIG MYELOID CELLS MYELOID LEUKEMIA M-1 CELLS DIFFERENTIATION INDUCING FACTOR MACROPHAGE MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR MACROPHAGE ACTIVATION FACTOR COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR CONCANAVALIN A
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Blood and Lymphatics--Transport and Circulation; Development; Immune System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Leguminosae--Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Caviidae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants; Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR; CONCANAVALIN A
CONCEPT CODES:
02506 Cytology - Animal
10054 Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10058 Biochemistry methods - Carbohydrates
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10068 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
10504 Biophysics - Methods and techniques
11314 Chordate body regions - Abdomen
15002 Blood - Blood and lymph studies
15004 Blood - Blood cell studies
15006 Blood - Blood, lymphatic and reticuloendothelial pathologies
15008 Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system
22008 Pharmacology - Blood and hematopoietic agents
22018 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy
24010 Neoplasms - Blood and reticuloendothelial neoplasms
25508 Development and Embryology - Morphogenesis
32500 Tissue culture, apparatus, methods and media
34502 Immunology - General and methods
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
51522 Plant physiology - Chemical constituents
54000 Pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical botany

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
26260 Leguminosae
86300 Caviidae

**5/9/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)**
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0003521010 BIOSIS NO.: 198273024937
**PRODUCTION OF AN ANTIBODY AGAINST GUINEA-PIG MACROPHAGE MIGRATION INHIBITION FACTOR 3. BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGE MIGRATION INHIBITION FACTOR RECOVERED FROM IMMUNO ADSORBENT COLUMN CHROMATOGRAPHY**
AUTHOR: ONOZAKI K (Reprint); HAGA S; ICHIKAWA M; HOMMA Y; MIURA K; HASHIMOTO T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: INST BASIC MED SCI, UNIV TSUKUBA, IBARAKI-KEN 305, JPN** JAPAN
JOURNAL: Cellular Immunology 61 (1): p165-175 1981
ISSN: 0008-8749
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: MIF[macrophage migration inhibition factor]-active substance recovered from the immunoadsorbent column of an anti-MIF antibody was examined for possession of activities of other lymphokines. This MIF-active substance showed no activities of macrophage chemotactic factor (MCF), neutrophil chemotactic factor (NCF), skin-reactive factor (SRF) and vascular permeability factor (VPF). Macrophage activation factor (MAF) activity assessed by stimulation of glucose consumption and stimulation of [3H]glycosamine incorporation was associated with the recovered MIF. MIF apparently could be separated from 4 other lymphokines, MCF, NCF, SRF and VPF, which were thought to induce the delayed type skin reaction. The possibility that MIF is the same molecule as MAF was supported.

DESCRIPTORS: LYMPHOKINE MACROPHAGE ACTIVATION FACTOR DELAYED TYPE SKIN REACTION MACROPHAGE CHEMO TACTIC FACTOR NEUTROPHIL CHEMO TACTIC FACTOR SKIN REACTIVE FACTOR VASCULAR PERMEABILITY FACTOR
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics--Transport and Circulation; Immune System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Metabolism
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Caviidae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates ; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates
CONCEPT CODES:
02506 Cytology - Animal
06504 Radiation biology - Radiation and isotope techniques
10010 Comparative biochemistry
10050 Biochemistry methods - General
10054 Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10058 Biochemistry methods - Carbohydrates
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10068 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
10069 Biochemistry studies - Minerals
10504 Biophysics - Methods and techniques
10506 Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules

12100 Movement
12508 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease
13002 Metabolism - General metabolism and metabolic pathways
13004 Metabolism - Carbohydrates
13012 Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
14504 Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry
15004 Blood - Blood cell studies
15008 Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system
18501 Integumentary system - General and methods
18504 Integumentary system - Physiology and biochemistry
18506 Integumentary system - Pathology
22100 Routes of immunization, infection and therapy
34502 Immunology - General and methods
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
35500 Allergy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86300 Caviidae

**5/9/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)**
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


0003233799 BIOSIS NO.: 198171052758
**CELLULAR AND HUMORAL HYPER SENSITIVITY TO ADRENAL ANTIGEN IN EXPERIMENTAL ADRENALITIS**
AUTHOR: ISHIZAWA S (Reprint); DANIELS J C
AUTHOR ADDRESS: SECT CLIN IMMUNOL, DEP INTERN MED, UNIV TEX MED BRANCH, GALVESTON, TEX 77550, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Immunological Communications 9 (5): p437-452 1980
ISSN: 0090-0877
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: A role for specific cellular, as well as humoral immunity was suggested in experimental adrenalitis. A correlation was sought between cellular and humoral immunity in experimental adrenalitis of the guinea pig. Guinea pigs (GP) (34) were arranged into 4 experimental groups. A group (11 GP) was immunized with a single injection of 250 mg homologous adrenal antigen (HAA) in complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA). A 2nd group (6 GP) was similarly immunized at 1 and 14 days. A 3rd group (9 GP) received 3 such injections at 1, 14 and 21 days. The 4th group (8 control GP) received 0.25 M sucrose in CFA. The following were performed on all groups 10 days after the last injection: lymphocyte response to PHA [phytohemagglutinin] and HAA; HAA-specific macrophage migration inhibition (MIF); antibody titers to HAA by hemagglutination; and histopathology of adrenal, thyroid and testis. Antibody titers reached a mean level of 500 in each of the 3 HAA-immunized groups. In the single injection group, MIF activity and response to PHA were significantly increased when compared to the other immunized groups and to controls. Histopathologic changes were seen in adrenal glands of all immunized groups, but were most remarkable in the single injection group. Progressively fewer changes were observed in double and triple immunized groups. Antibody titers and histological changes were not found in controls. Histopathology correlated better with cell-mediated immune parameters than with specific antibody titers; apparently cell-mediated mechanisms may be the more important factor in pathologic lesions of experimental adrenalitis.

DESCRIPTORS: GUINEA-PIG IMMUNOLOGIC-DRUG ADRENAL HISTO PATHOLOGY THYROID TESTICULAR MACROPHAGE MIGRATION INHIBITION LYMPHOCYTE MITOGEN RESPONSE ANTI ADRENAL ANTIGEN ANTIBODY TITER COMPLETE FREUNDS ADJUVANT PHYTO HEM AGGLUTININ CELL MEDIATED IMMUNE RESPONSE
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Blood and Lymphatics--Transport and Circulation; Endocrine System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Immune System --Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Mycobacteriaceae--Mycobacteria, Actinomycetes and Related Organisms, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms; Plantae--Plantae; Caviidae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms; Plants; Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates
CONCEPT CODES:
01056 Microscopy - Histology and histochemistry
02506 Cytology - Animal
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10068 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
11108 Anatomy and Histology - Microscopic and ultramicroscopic anatomy
12100 Movement
12504 Pathology - Diagnostic
12508 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease
13004 Metabolism - Carbohydrates
13012 Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
15002 Blood - Blood and lymph studies
15004 Blood - Blood cell studies
15008 Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system
16504 Reproductive system - Physiology and biochemistry
16506 Reproductive system - Pathology
17004 Endocrine - Adrenals
17018 Endocrine - Thyroid
22018 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy
22100 Routes of immunization, infection and therapy
25508 Development and Embryology - Morphogenesis
31000 Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria
32600 In vitro cellular and subcellular studies
34504 Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
51522 Plant physiology - Chemical constituents
54000 Pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical botany
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
08881 Mycobacteriaceae
11000 Plantae
86300 Caviidae

**5/9/8 (Item 1 from file: 155)**
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)


07256908 PMID: 3609455
**Dissociation of protective immunity against tuberculosis and tuberculin hypersensitivity at a level of lymphokines.**
Hashimoto T; Onozaki K; Homma Y; Fukutomi Y; Ichikawa M
Developments in biological standardization (SWITZERLAND) 1986, 58 ( Pt B) p553-9, ISSN 0301-5149--Print Journal Code: 0427140
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

On the basis of present knowledge on the purification and the action mechanisms of macrophage regulating lymphokines, as summarized in Table VIII, tuberculosis immunity and tuberculin delayed type hypersensitivity may be dissociated at a level of responsible lymphokines. Table VIII. Dissociation of TB-IMM and DTH at a level of lymphokine 1. Purification of mediators resulted in separation of MIF/MAF and MCF 2. Anti-MIF antibody has no suppression of MCF reaction 3. Lipid metabolisms of macrophages stimulated with MIF/MAF and MCF are different 4. MIF/MAF suppresses MCF-reaction through monokines.

Descriptors: *BCG Vaccine; *Hypersensitivity, Delayed; *Lymphokines --immunology--IM; *Tuberculosis--prevention and control--PC; Animals; BCG Vaccine--immunology--IM; Guinea Pigs; Lymphokines --isolation and purification--IP; Macrophages--immunology--IM
CAS Registry No.: 0 (BCG Vaccine); 0 (Lymphokines)
Record Date Created: 19870918
Record Date Completed: 19870918

**5/9/9 (Item 2 from file: 155)**
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)


07014408 PMID: 3518711

**Inhibition of macrophage migration by a factor from ascites fluids of ovarian cancer patients. II. Production and characterization of an anti-MIF antibody.**

Fahlbusch B; Metzner G; Schumann I; Tittel R
Biomedica biochimica acta (GERMANY, EAST) 1986, 45 (3) p371-84, ISSN 0232-766X--Print Journal Code: 8304435
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A macrophage migration inhibition factor (OC-MIF) has been isolated from ascites fluid of ovarian cancer patients by affinity chromatography on L-fucose-Sepharose 6B, and characterized biochemically. OC-MIF activity was purified approximately 10 000-fold as compared to the starting material. It exhibits molecular heterogeneity with respect to net charge and molecular weights. Compared to it, purified and radioiodinated OC-MIF is fairly homogeneous and contains a major protein component with a molecular mass of about 45 kD, and two isoelectric points of 3.0-4.0 and about 5.0. Rabbits were immunized with the highly purified MIF material and an antiserum was prepared and was used to prepare immunoadsorbent beads. Beads made with anti-OC-MIF antiserum, but not with rabbit control serum, could remove specifically OC-MIF activity and showed weak reactivity towards Con A induced MIF. Using a radioimmunoassay (RIA) anti-OC-MIF antiserum reacts with OC-MIF and also with Con A induced MIF. This antigenic relationship between conventional MIF and OC-MIF and common biochemical properties suggest that the two mediator substances are very similar and may, perhaps, be identical. Furthermore, the possibility to determine various MIF activities by means of RIA was investigated.

Tags: Female
Descriptors: *Antibodies--isolation and purification--IP; *Ascites; *Macrophage Migration-Inhibitory Factors--immunology--IM; *Ovarian Neoplasms--analysis--AN; Chromatography, Affinity; Chromatography, Gel;

Concanavalin A--pharmacology--PD; Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel; Humans; Immunosorbent Techniques; Isoelectric Focusing; Macrophages--drug effects--DE; Radioimmunoassay
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Macrophage Migration-Inhibitory Factors); 11028-71-0 (Concanavalin A)
Record Date Created: 19860527
Record Date Completed: 19860527

**5/9/10 (Item 3 from file: 155)**
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)


05539541 PMID: 6166838
**Anticomplement immunofluorescence for the titration of antibody to varicella-zoster virus.**
Shigeta S; Baba M; Ogata M; Iijima S; Murai C
Microbiology and immunology (JAPAN) 1981, 25 (3) p295-303, ISSN 0385-5600--Print Journal Code: 7703966
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Anticomplement immunofluorescence (ACIF) was tested for its use for the titration of antibody against varicella-zoster virus (VZV). ACIF antibody responses of patients with VZV infection were specific for VZV antigen and heterotypic responses to herpes simplex virus type-1 and cytomegalovirus antigens were not observed. Comparative studies of ACIF, membrane immunofluorescence (MIF) and indirect immunofluorescence (IF), using acetone-fixed antigen, were carried out with nonimmune sera and convalescent sera of patients who had recovered from varicella, herpes zoster and Rumsey Hunt disease. Nonspecific staining occurred with some nonimmune sera at a 1:4 dilution in the MIF and IF tests, after freezing and thawing of the serum, but not in the ACIF test. The antibody titers in convalescent sera agreed well in these three methods and the highest titer was obtained by MIF. The titers in ACIF and IF were similar but the ACIF antibody decreased earlier than the IF antibody during convalescence. On the other hand there was a discrepancy between the titers of ACIF and those of MIF and IF antibody in the sera of healthy adults, all sera with titers higher than 10 in the MIF and IF tests had titers below 10 in the ACIF test. The average titer of ACIF antibody declined to less than 10 with increasing age (13 to more than 20 years), whereas the MIF antibody increased during the same period of life.
Descriptors: *Antibodies, Viral--analysis--AN; *Complement System Proteins--immunology--IM; *Herpesvirus 3, Human--immunology--IM; Adolescent; Adult; Animals; Chickenpox--immunology--IM; Child; Child, Preschool; Comparative Study; Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Guinea Pigs; Herpes Zoster--immunology--IM; Humans; Staining and Labeling
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Viral); 9007-36-7 (Complement System Proteins)
Record Date Created: 19810922
Record Date Completed: 19810922

**5/9/11 (Item 4 from file: 155)**
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05085073 PMID: 389441
**Production of an antibody against guinea pig MIF. I. Specificity of the anti-MIF antibody.**
Onozaki K; Haga S; Miura K; Ichikawa M; Hashimoto T
Cellular immunology (UNITED STATES) Dec 1979, 48 (2) p258-66, ISSN 0008-8749--Print Journal Code: 1246405
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Descriptors: *Antibody Formation; *Antibody Specificity; *Macrophage Migration-Inhibitory Factors--immunology--IM; Animals; Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel; Guinea Pigs; Immunosorbent Techniques; Lymphokines --isolation and purification--IP; Macrophage Migration-Inhibitory Factors --isolation and purification--IP; Rabbits
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Lymphokines); 0 (Macrophage Migration-Inhibitory Factors)
Record Date Created: 19800215
Record Date Completed: 19800215

**5/9/12 (Item 1 from file: 357)**
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.


0048524 DBR Accession No.: 86-06372 PATENT
**Monoclonal antibodies to macrophage migration-inhibitory factor - useful for cytokine analysis and diagnosis of immune diseases; construction of a hybridoma secreting monoclonal antibody**
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Akad.Wiss.DDR 1985
PATENT NUMBER: DD 230876 PATENT DATE: 851211 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 86-094498 (8615)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: DD 250741 APPLIC. DATE: 830509
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: DD 250741 APPLIC. DATE: 830509
LANGUAGE: German
ABSTRACT: New monoclonal antibodies to human macrophage migration-inhibitory factor (MIF) are produced by isolating MIF from tumor-induced ascites, purifying the MIF by alpha-L-fucose-Sepharose 4B affinity chromatography, using the carrier-bound MIF to immunize 6-12 wk old female BALB/c or AB/Jena mice, fusing the hyperimmune mouse spleen cells in a 10:1 ratio with P3-X63-Ag8.653 myeloma cells, selecting stable hybridomas with a MIF antibody production of more than 200 ng/ml by multiple single cell cloning, and isolating the antibodies by precipitation from culture supernatants or from ascites fluid of hybridoma-bearing mice. The monoclonal antibodies are useful for cytokine analysis and for diagnosis of immune diseases. They react specifically with MIF and can be produced in large amounts with uniform quality. The mice used are preferably 8 wk old AB/Jena mice, and fusion is effected using 50% PEG 1,550. The hybridomas (especially cell line 29/24B11) are selected by RIA, after culture on selective HAT medium. (6pp)
DESCRIPTORS: human macrophage migration-inhibitory factor monoclonal antibody prep., appl. to cytokine analysis, immune disease diagnosis etc., hybridoma construction mammal cell culture
SECTION: Pharmaceuticals-Other; Cell Culture-Animal Cell Culture (D5,J1)
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